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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,403	11/03/2003	Guillaume Cassin	231062US0	2866
22850	7590	01/19/2010	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, L.L.P. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				CRUZ, KATHRIEN ANN
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1628				
NOTIFICATION DATE			DELIVERY MODE	
01/19/2010			ELECTRONIC	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/698,403	CASSIN, GUILLAUME	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KATHRIEN CRUZ	1628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 October 2009.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ . |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ . |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-20 are pending.

Applicants response dated March 12, 2009 has been received and entered in the application.

Priority

This application claims benefit of provisional application 60/428741 (dated 11/25/2002).

Action Summary

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caisey et al. (US Patent No. 5587170), in view of Elliott et al. (US Patent No. 4954532) and further in view of Alexander et al. (US Patent No. 2892797) is withdrawn. However, upon further consideration the following rejection is made below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-20 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Caisey et al. (US Patent No. 5587170), in view of Goodwin. (US Patent No. 3819825) and further in view of Alexander et al. (US Patent No. 2892797).

Caisey et al. teach, in the abstract, use of a colloidal suspension based on inorganic fillers, which can be prepared by the sol-gel process as a cosmetic composition for treating the skin, hair and/or nails. In col. 1 lines 5-40, Caisey et al. disclose that skin treated with the colloidal suspension is more matt and thereby visually disguising wrinkles. In col. 2 lines 1-60, Caisey et al. disclose that the colloidal suspensions comprise metal oxide particles such as Al₂O₃, TiO₂, SiO₂ etc...The metal oxide particles form the inorganic filler and the inorganic filler has a particle size of between 1nm and 300nm and preferably 5nm to 100nm. In col. 3 lines 10-35, Caisey et al. discloses that the colloidal suspensions can have the inorganic fillers in suspension in concentrations between 0.001-25% by weight and that the pH of the compositions is generally between 5 and 10. The compositions can also contain silicones, non-ionic polymers, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinylbutyral and/or glycerols.

Caisey et al. does not disclose a process of treating greasy skin, the inorganic filler as being a silica/alumina composite filler, or a thickening hydrocolloid such as the polysaccharide biopolymers.

Goodwin teaches a composition that treats oily skin comprising colloidal silica and a whole protein component of keratinaceous material (column 1, lines 50 - column 2, lines 1-6). Goodwin teaches that the colloidal– silica suspension may vary from 10% to about 49% and the pH is in the range of 5.50 to 8.5 (column 4, lines 40-45). Goodwin teaches that “Ludos HS-40” by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and company, and having a particle size range of 13-14 m μ , pH 9.7, viscosity 17.5 centipoises, silica content 40.0 wt percent, specific surface are 21—230 sq. m. per gm., stabilized in sol form with sodium hydroxide as the alkaline agent in a ration of SiO₂/Na₂O by weight of 93 (column 4, lines 20-27).

Alexander et al. teaches, in col. 1 lines 15-50, silica sols modified by treatment with a solution of a metalate so that the silica particles are coated with no more than a molecular layer of combined metal which forms an insoluble silicate at a pH between 5 and 12. The silica sols thus created have increased stability. The silica sols contain colloidal, amorphous silica particles which are in the range from 3-150 millimicrons. In col. 2 lines 61-70, Alexander discloses that the preferred metal for coating the silica is aluminum. The examiner respectfully notes that the alumina/silica compound of the Alexander patent corresponds to the LUDOXTM AM product from Grace.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a silica sol colloidal dispersion to formulate a composition for

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use in the treatment of skin as a mattyfying agent applied to an individual that has greasy skin as Caisey et al. and Goodwin et al. disclose compositions directed toward those uses respectively. It would have obvious to one of ordinary skill that the silia sol could be substituted with any suitable silica sol such as the alumina/silica sol disclosed by Alexander et al. One would have been motivated to use Alexander et al.'s alumina/silica sol due to its increased stability compared to other silica sols.

For these reasons, the claimed subject matter is deemed to fail to be patentably distinguishable over the state of the art as represented by the cited reference. The claims are therefore, properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103. In light of the forgoing discussion, the Examiner concludes that the subject matter defined by the instant claims would have been obvious within the meaning of 35 USC 103(a).

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention.

Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Conclusion

Claims 1-20 are rejected.

No claims are allowed.

Communication

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KATHRIEN CRUZ whose telephone number is (571)270-5238. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs 7:00am - 5:00pm with every Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brandon Fetterolf can be reached on (571) 272-2919. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/KATHRIEN CRUZ/
Examiner, Art Unit 1628

/San-ming Hui/

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